
Legacy Waveforms on Software Defined Radios: Benefits of Advanced Digital Signal Processing

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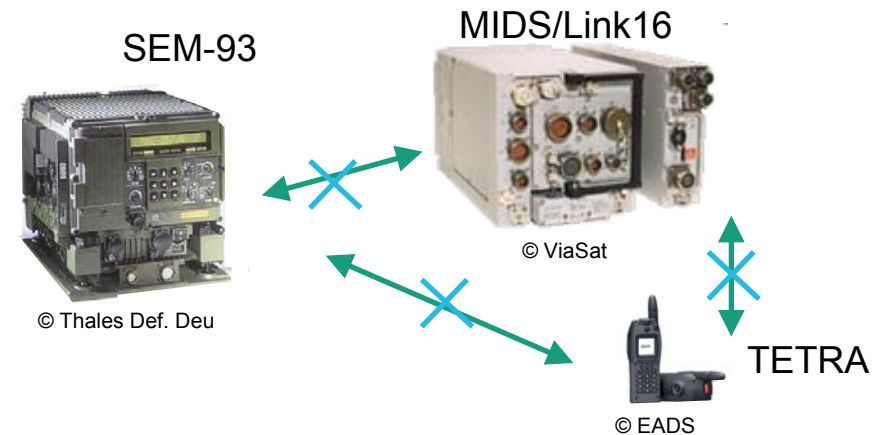
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Conventional Radio Equipment vs. Software Defined Radio

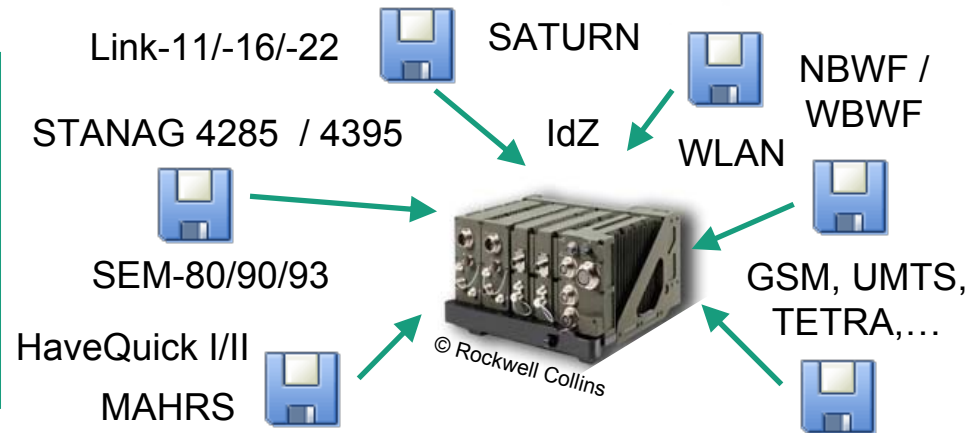
■ Conventional Radios

- limited interoperability
- new system specification
↔ new radio equipment
- high service & maintenance costs



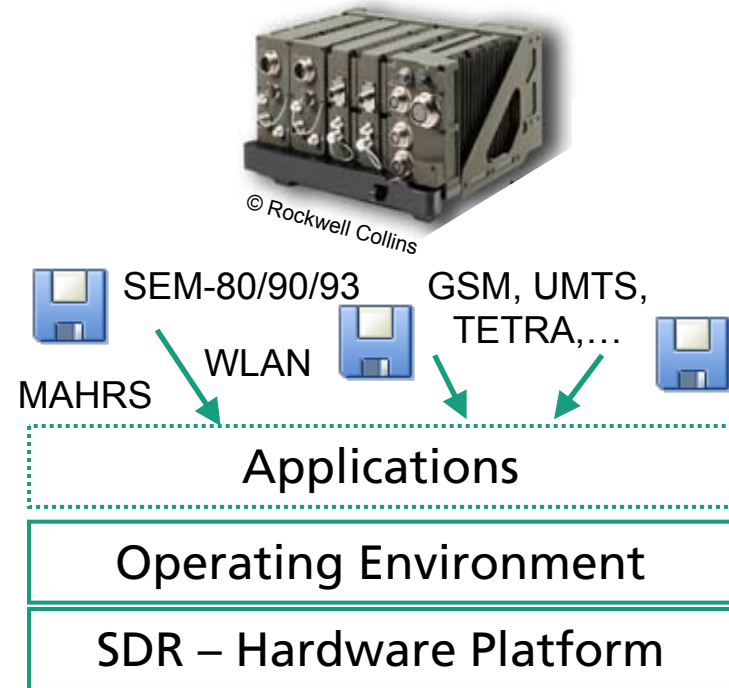
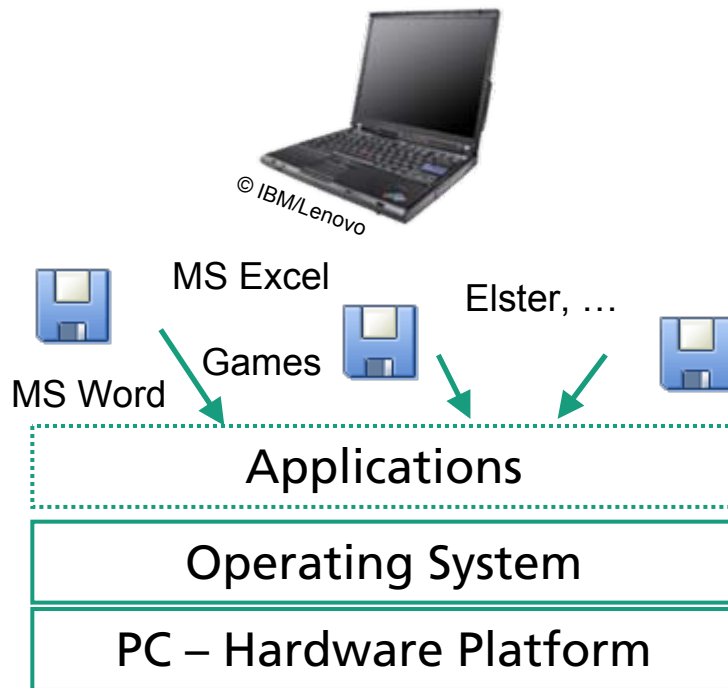
■ Software Defined Radio

Considerable parts of signal processing are realized as software programs on programmable and/or reconfigurable hardware.



Analogies: PCs vs. Software Defined Radio

- On first glance ...



... but, SDRs are much more complex !!!

Motivation (1/2)

- Before new wideband networking waveforms are available
- Key challenge

Concepts for Porting Legacy Waveforms to Software Defined Radios

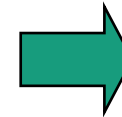
Portability [IEEE]

the ease with which a system or component can be transferred from one hardware or software environment to another



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Legacy Radio



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Software Defined Radio

Motivation (2/2)

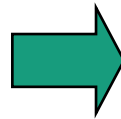
■ Different concepts

- one-to-one porting of signal processing → guaranteed interoperability
- introduce novel receiver signal processing → keep interoperability
- introduce novel transceiver signal processing
→ no interoperability to legacy radios, but to other SDRs

Legacy Radio



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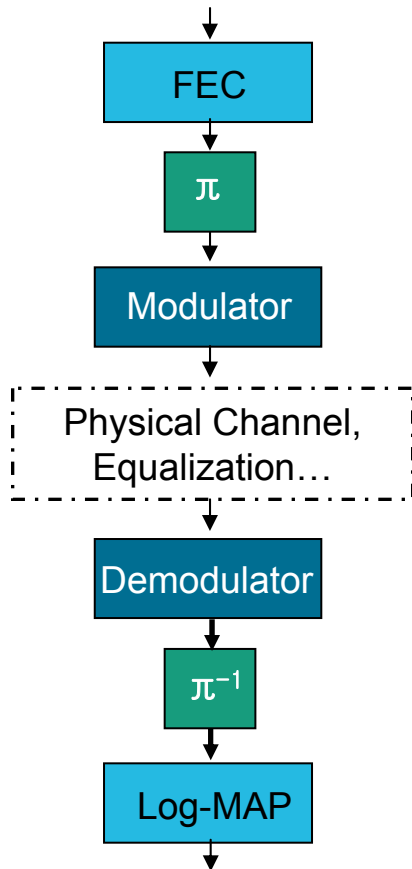
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Software Defined Radio

- Example: MIL-STD-188-110B Serial Single Tone Waveform

MIL-STD-188-110B Serial Single Tone

- US DoD “Interoperability and Performance Standards for Data Modems”



- Some details

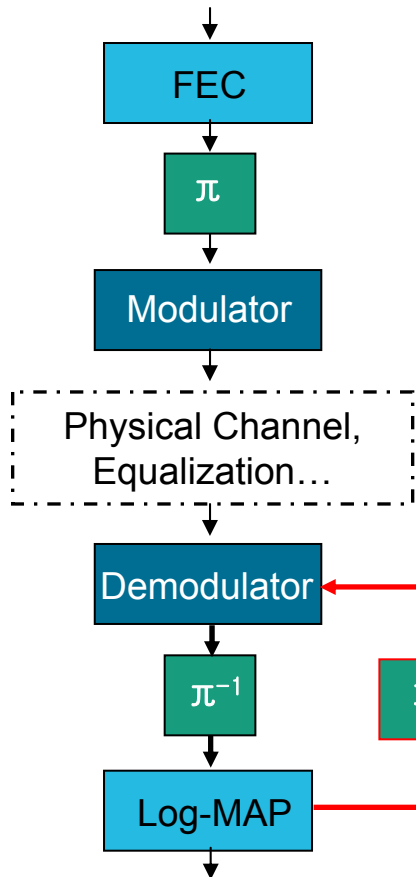
- this mode was specified in 1991(MIL-STD-188-110A)
- configurations:

Datarate (bps)	Method for achieving the code rate	Modulation
4800	No coding	8-PSK
2400	G(171,133), $r = \frac{1}{2}$	8-PSK
1200	G(171,133), $r = \frac{1}{2}$	QPSK
600	G(171,133), $r = \frac{1}{2}$	BPSK
300	G(171,133), $r = \frac{1}{2}$ repeated 2 times	BPSK
150	G(171,133), $r = \frac{1}{2}$ repeated 4 times	BPSK
75	G(171,133), $r = \frac{1}{2}$ plus 8 Walsh-code	BPSK

Blocktype-Interleaver: short $I_s=2880$ bits & long $I_L=23040$ bits

BICM-ID: Basic Concept

■ *Bit Interleaved Coded Modulation with Iterative Decoding*



■ Transmitter

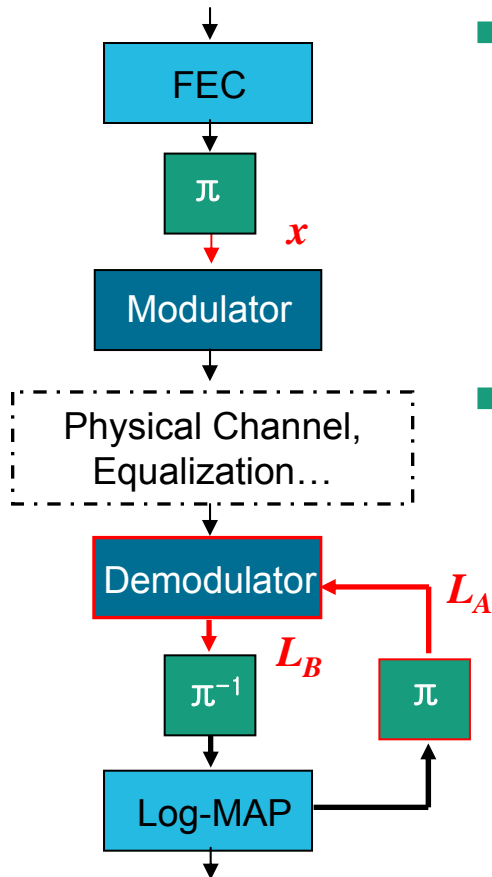
- connects coded bits, originally far apart in the sequence, to one channel symbol
- coded bits forming one symbol are mutually independent

■ Receiver

- demodulator and decoder exploit reliabilities using **soft-input-soft-output** (SISO) techniques
- **new:** iterative feedback of **extrinsic information**

EXIT-Charts: Basic Concept

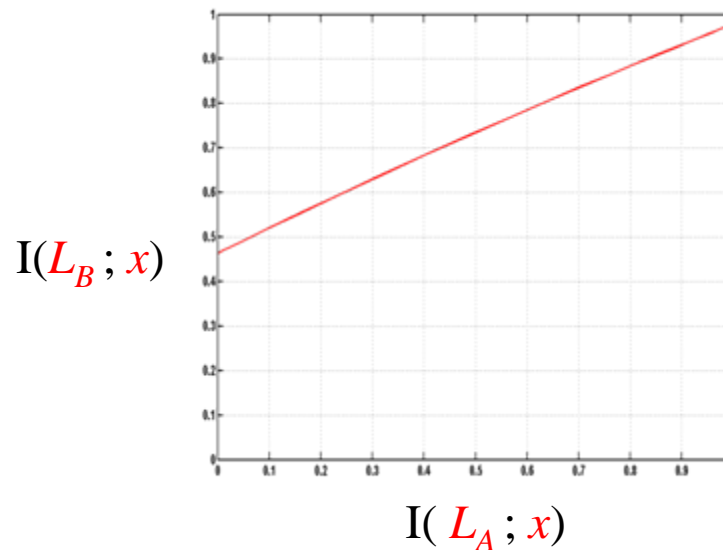
■ Extrinsic Information Transfer Charts



■ EXIT-Charts

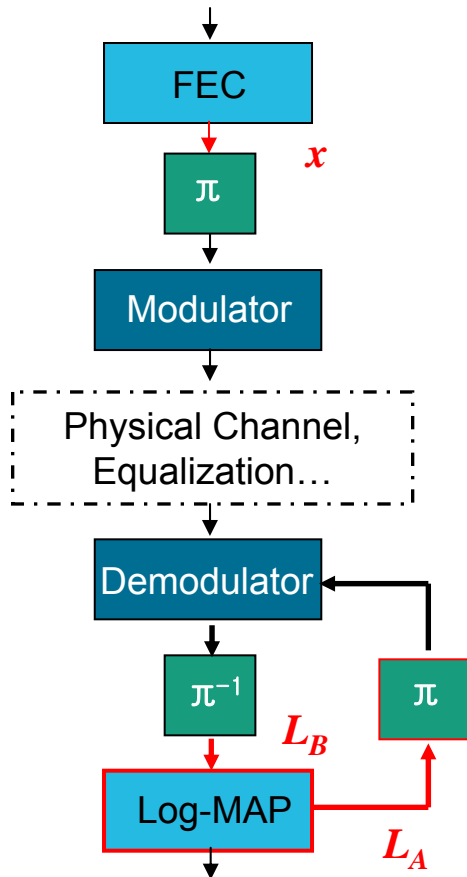
- visualize **extrinsic information transfer** from the extrinsic input of a SISO decoder to the extrinsic output
- help to understand the **convergence behavior**

■ Example



EXIT-Charts: Basic Concept

■ Extrinsic Information Transfer Charts

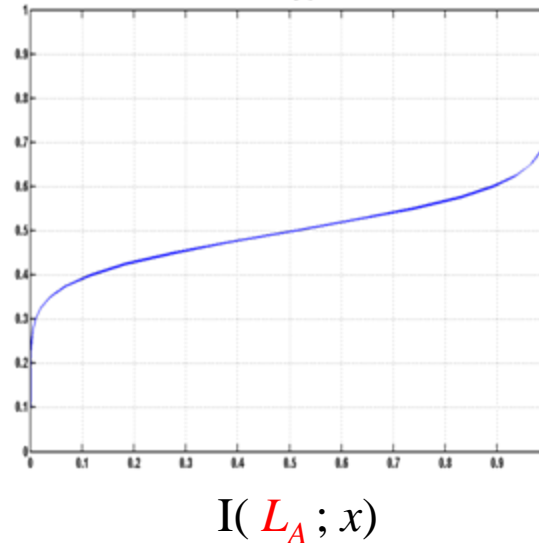


■ EXIT-Charts

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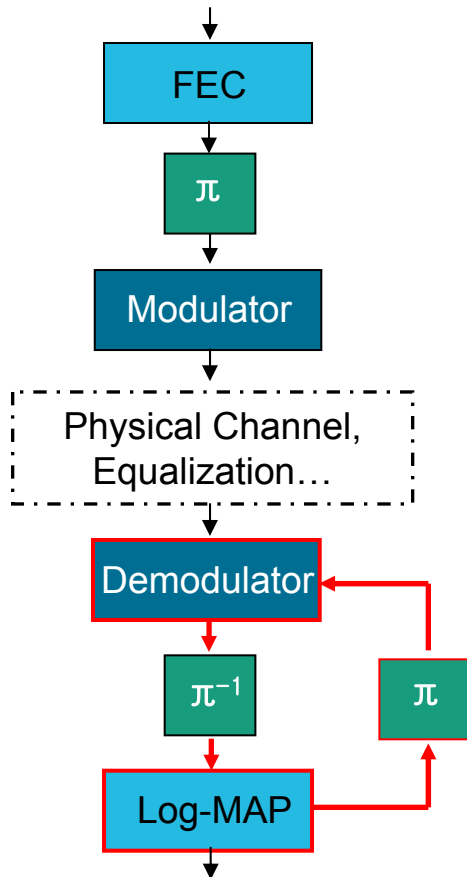
■ Example

$$I(L_B; x)$$



EXIT-Charts: Basic Concept

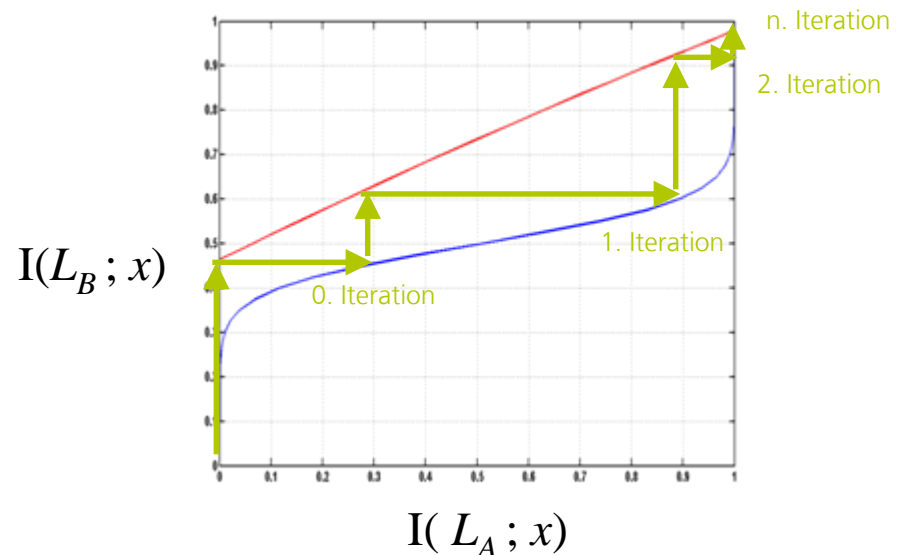
■ Extrinsic Information Transfer Charts



■ EXIT-Charts

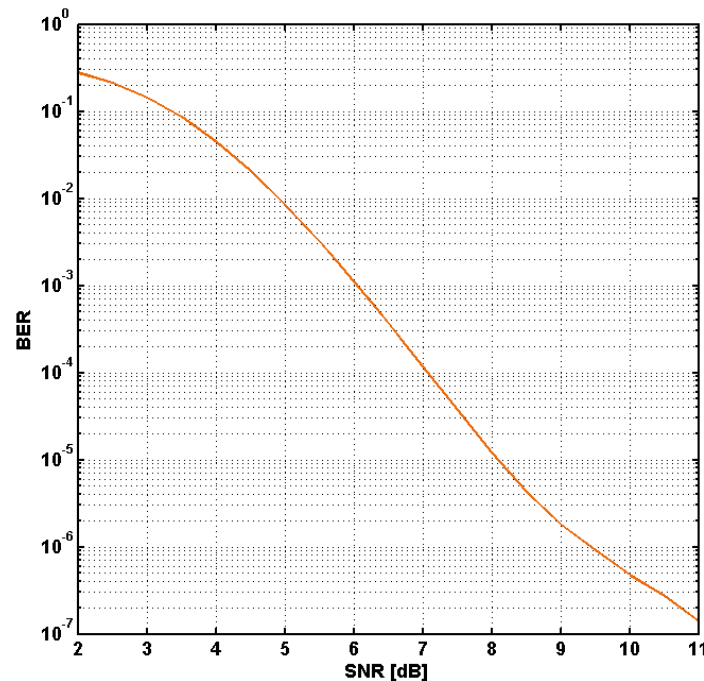
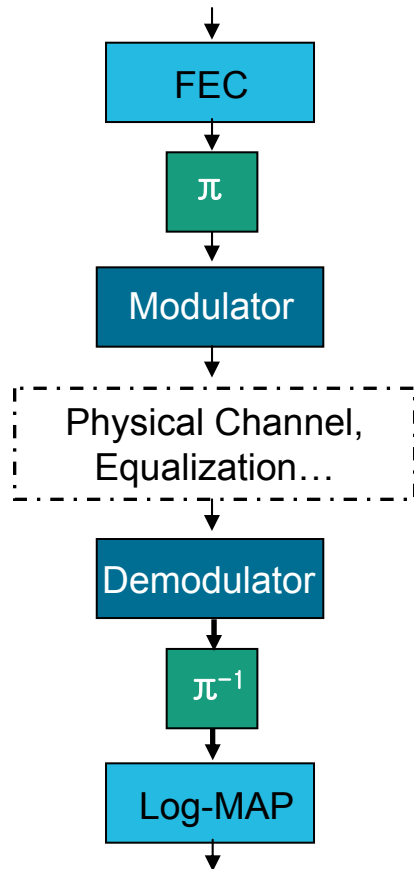
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■ Example



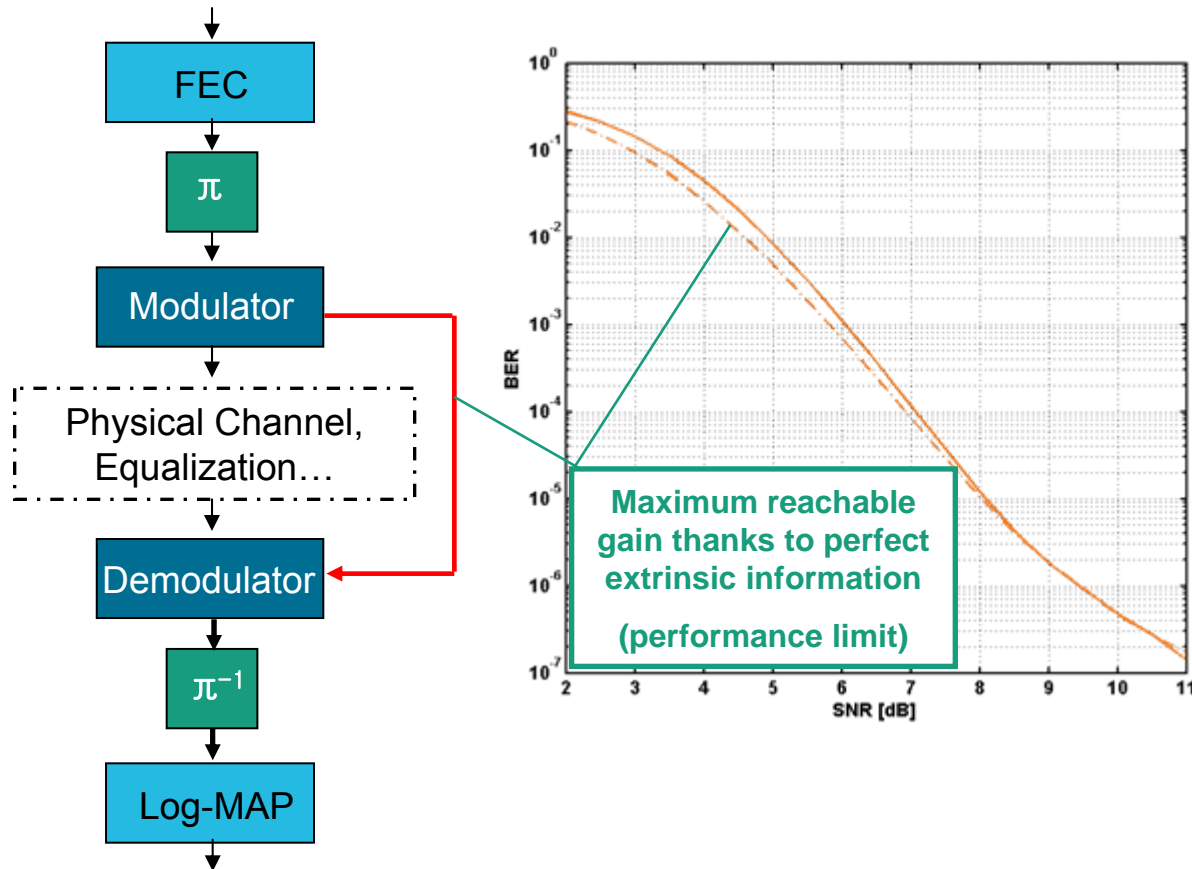
Simulation Results

- *Classic Approach - Straight forward implementation without BICM-ID*



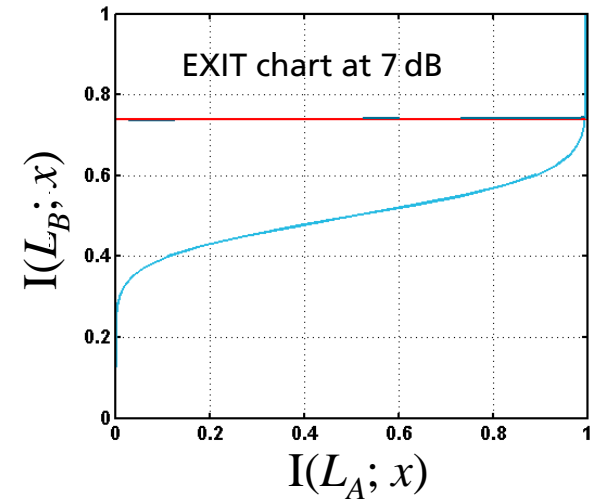
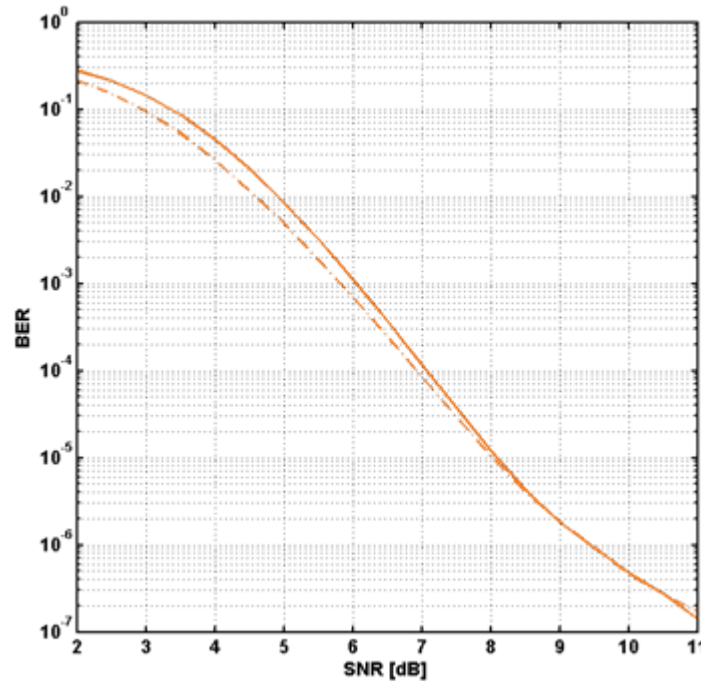
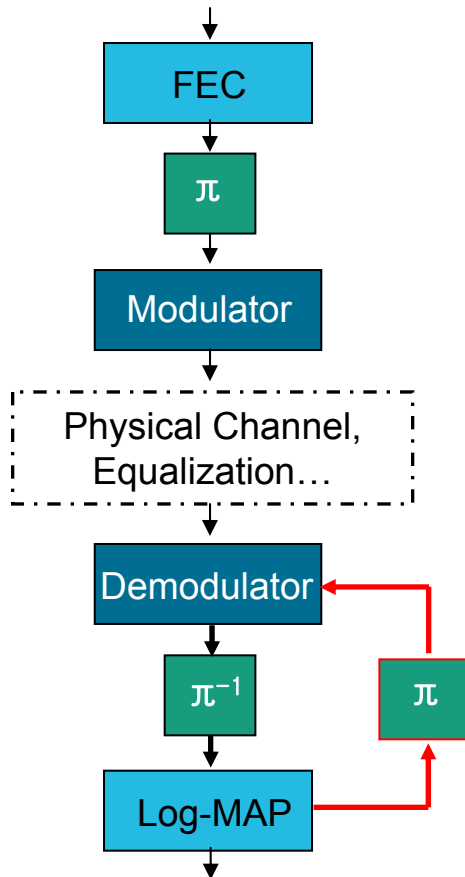
Simulation Results

■ Enhanced Approach - Implementation with BICM-ID



Simulation Results

■ Enhanced Approach - Implementation with BICM-ID



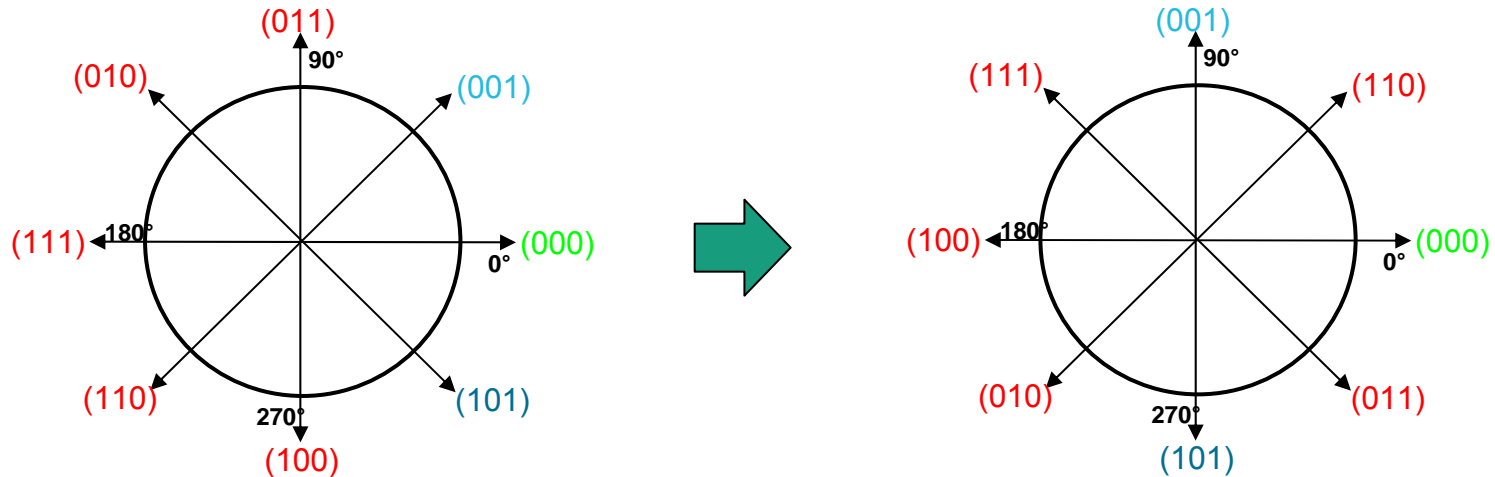
Standard compliant implementation offers only small gains using BICM-ID

Proposed SDR-Modes

- *Small modification offers substantial performance improvements*

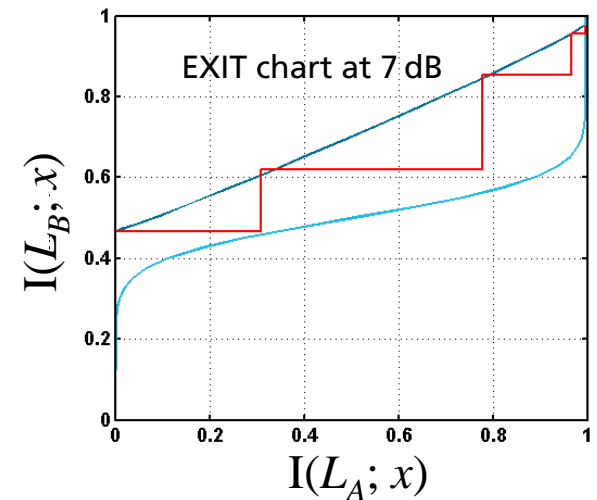
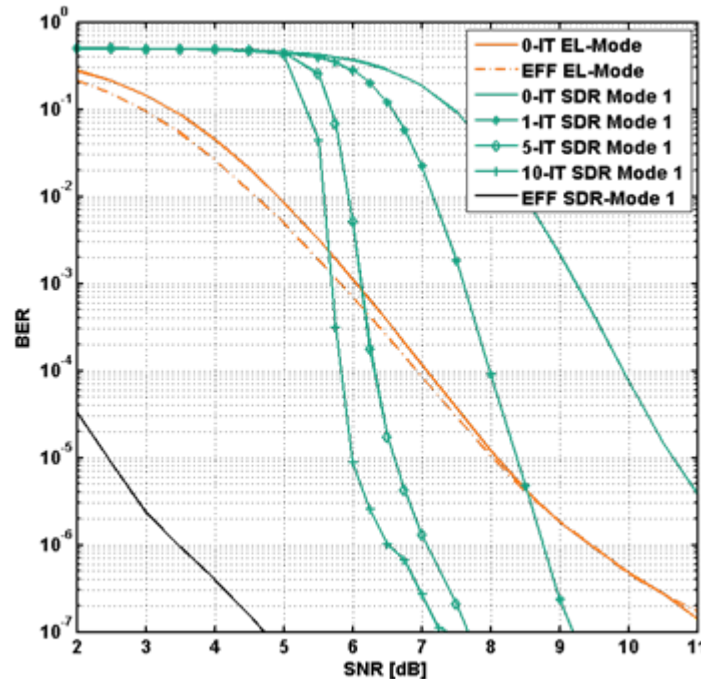
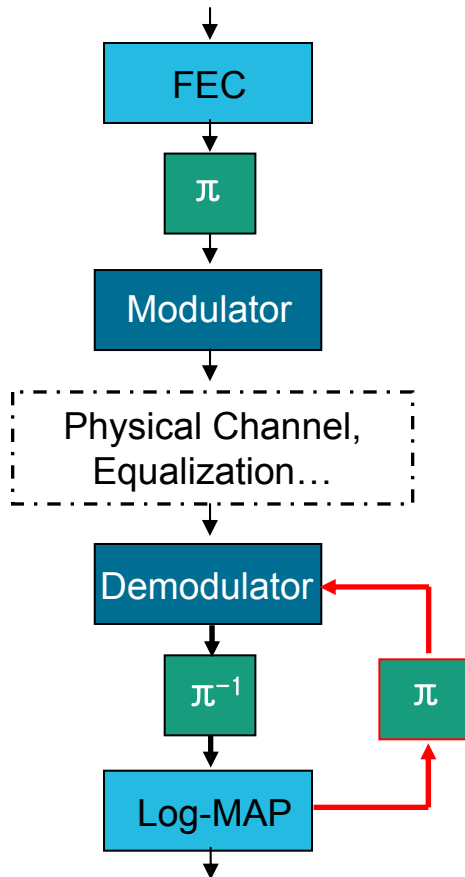
- Proposed modification

- change mapping from **Modified Gray-coding** to **Semi-Set Partitioning**
- neighboring signal constellation points are as dissimilar as possible
- usually, only a single line of software code needs to be changed



Simulation Results

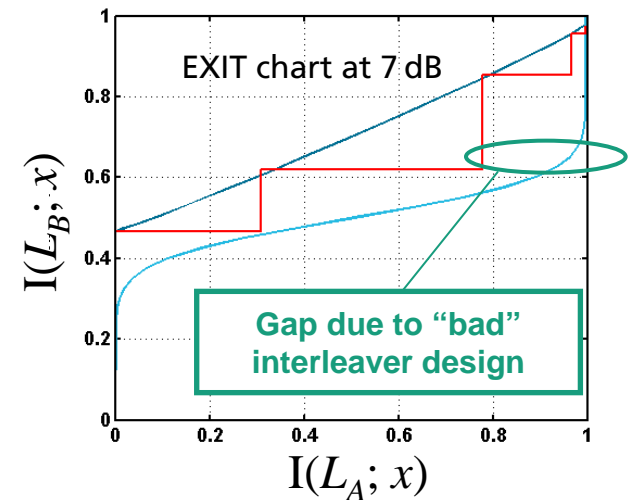
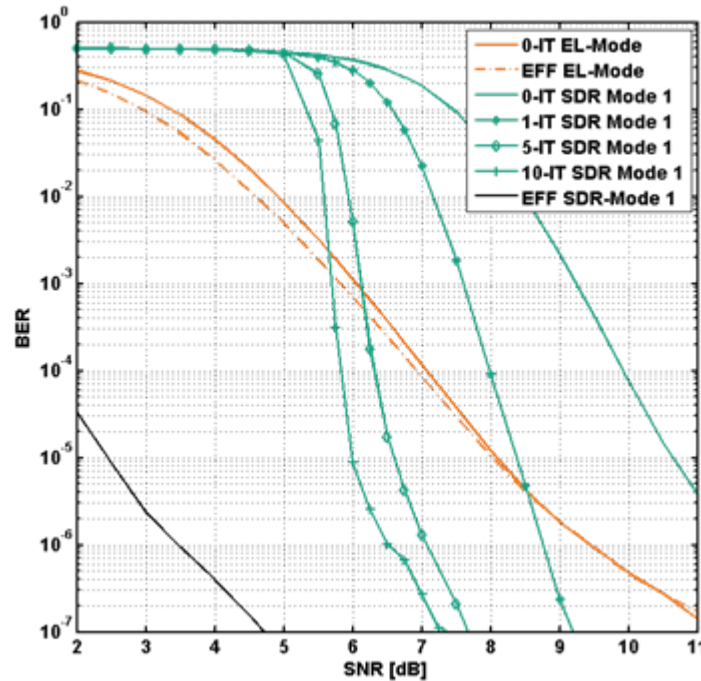
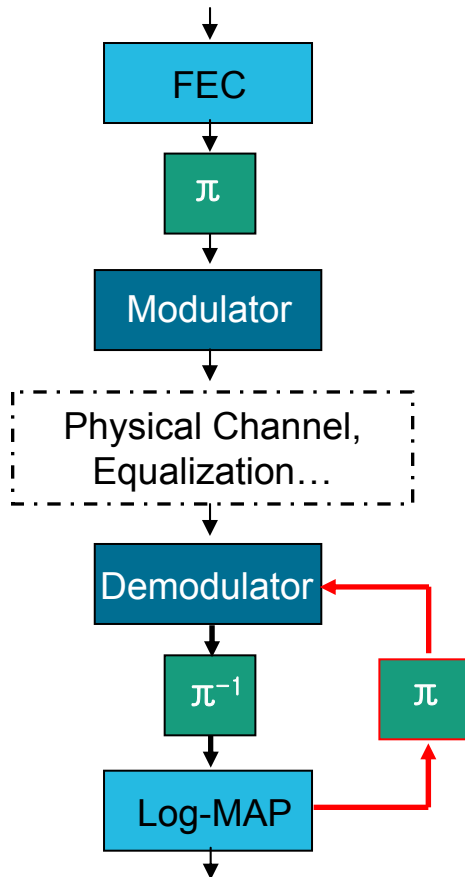
■ *Proposed SDR-Mode with BICM-ID and SSP Labeling*



Proposed SDR-Mode (change of labels) **offers significant gains using BICM-ID**

Simulation Results

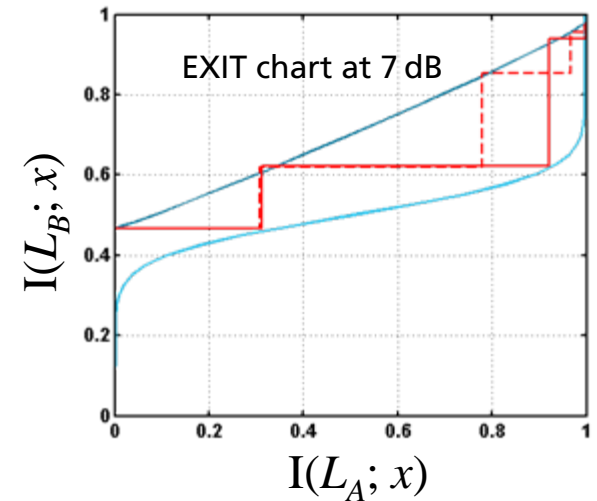
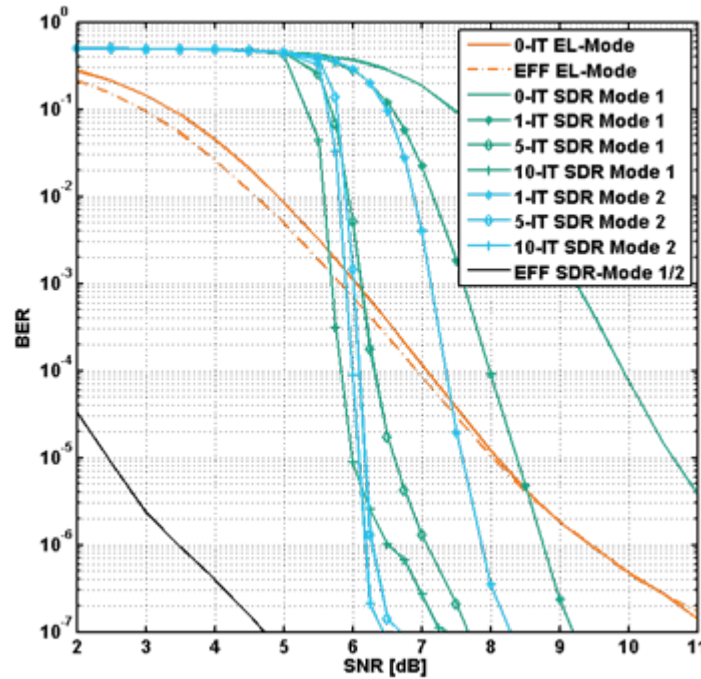
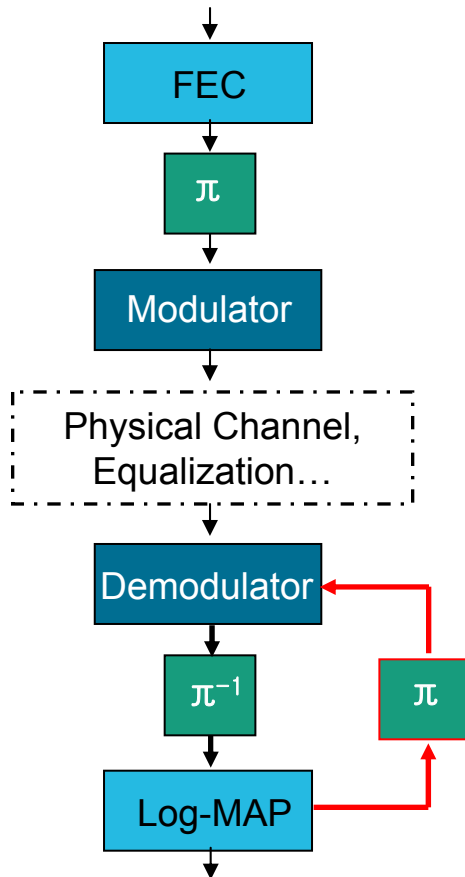
■ Proposed SDR-Mode with BICM-ID and SSP Labeling



Proposed SDR-Mode (change of labels) **offers significant gains using BICM-ID**

Simulation Results

- *Proposed SDR-Mode with BICM-ID, SSP Labeling and S-Rand Interleaver*

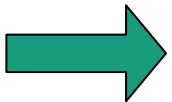


Change of interleaver design offers additional gains using BICM-ID

Conclusion

Do recent advances in digital receiver design reveal benefits ?

- A waveforms error robustness can be increased significantly, if novel signal processing is applied
- New SDR platforms are able to offer increased processing demands
- Straight-forward implementation of BICM-ID offers only small gains
- New SDR-Modes are not interoperable to the legacy WF on the air interface, but can perform significantly better



Yes, porting the PHY-functionalities in a one-to-one manner is not always appropriate, minor changes can reveal major performance gains!

Thanks for your Attention!

Questions or Comments?

Interleaver Influence

- The Interleaver preserves independence of the concatenated decoders and spreads therewith the sources of extrinsic information

